FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL UNIVERSITY

OF

IRELAND

(FOR 1896.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & Co. (LIMITED), ABBEY-STREET.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co. (LIMITED), 104, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER-STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE-STREET, GLASGOW.

1897.

[C.—8542.] *Price* 1½*d.*

No. 11,983.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

12*th July*, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Annual Report of the Royal University of Ireland for the year 1896.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretaries,

Royal University, Earlsfort-terrace.

FIFTEENTH REPORT

OF

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY EARL CADOGAN, K.G. &c., &c.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
March 31, 1897.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the condition and progress of the University.

The total number of persons who entered for the various Academical Examinations of the University during the year 1896, was 2,743; while in the previous year it was 2,600.

The Appendix to this Report contains Tables giving all important details connected with the Examinations held in 1896, for both male and female candidates. A Table is also given showing the Academic progress, in the various Faculties, made by Students matriculated in 1881 to 1895 inclusive.

The vacancy on the Senate caused by the expiration of the term of office of Stephen O'Sullivan, M.D., was filled by his re-election on the 5th day of May, 1896.

There were two public meetings of the University in 1896. The first was of a formal character, and was held on the 21st day of May, for the purpose mainly of admitting to their degrees the candidates who had passed at the Medical Examinations held a short time previously.

The usual annual meeting of the University to confer degrees in the several Faculties, and to declare the distinctions obtained by candidates at the Honour Examinations, was held on the 23rd day of October. Details of proceedings at this meeting are given in Appendix II.

In conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 44 and 45 Vic., chap. 52, the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the University, with the corresponding vouchers and other documents, are rendered quarterly to the Controller and Auditor-General, who submits an annual report and abstract to Parliament.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's faithful and obedient servant,

DUFFERIN AND AVA.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

14th February, 1896.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Master of Obstetrics.

Murray, Charles F. K.

21st May, 1896.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Doctor of Medicine.

Dickson, Emily Winifred.
M'Gee, John Henry.

Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, and Bachelor of Obstetrics.

Smyth, Walter Samuel.
Johnstone, Robert James.
Boggs, Samuel Thomas.
Cummins, Stevenson Lyle.
Kenny, Thomas Joseph.
Kirwan, James St. Laurence.
Spiller, William Moreland Halliday.
Allan, Richard.
Browne, Harry Fleming.
Cunningham, Robert Allan.
Dobbie, Mina Louisa.
Finlay, George Kirkman.
Heron, Francis Turrettin.
Hosford, Benjamin Bullen.
Liddle, Edward John.
Liddle, George Marcus Berkley.
M'Kenna, Francis John Louis Philip.
Prendergast, William James.
Scannell, Patrick James.
Scott, George.
Tighe, John Valerian George.
Williams, Clara Louise.

FACULTY OF MUSIC.

Bachelor of Music.

Wicksey, James Thomas William.

24th July, 1896.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Master of Arts.

Nairn, John Arbuthnot.

Bachelor of Arts.

Hanna, John.

APPENDIX II.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

OCTOBER 23RD, 1896.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the University was held on October 23rd, 1896.

The Vice-Chancellor, Right Hon. C. T. REDINGTON, M.A., opened the proceedings with the following address:—

MY LORDS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN,—Since the last meeting of the University the Right Hon. J. T. Ball has resigned his seat on the Senate. He was one of the original members of our body, and by his great ability, sound judgment, liberality of mind, and courtesy of manner, earned the esteem and respect of his colleagues, whose best wishes accompany him in his retirement. In his place Her Majesty has appointed the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Holmes. Honorary Degrees are to be conferred on—1. Dr. Thomas More Madden; and 2, Sir Charles A. Cameron. Dr. More Madden has a world-wide reputation as an obstetrician, and besides a well-known treatise on Clinical Gynæcology, is the author of several standard medical works. He has been President of the obstetrical section of the Academy of Medicine, and Vice-President of the British Gynæcological Society. Sir Charles Cameron has gained eminence as an officer of public health in this city, and as public analyst. He has been President of the Royal College of Surgeons (Ireland) and of the British Institute of Public Health, and is the author of works on Chemistry and Hygiene. Three Junior Fellowships (£200 a year for four years) were offered this year for competition in the following subjects:—1. Ancient Classics; 2. Mathematical Science; 3. Mental Science. No candidate came up for examination in Mathematical Science. Examinations were held in Ancient Classics and in Mental Science; and the Examiners recommend that each of the Fellowships should be awarded. Mr. Robert Knox M'Elderry, M.A., is the winner of the Junior Fellowship in Ancient Classics. He obtained First Classical Scholarship in 1883; First of First Class Honours in Classics at B.A. Examination, 1891; and First of First Class Honours in Classics at M.A. Examination, 1893. Mr. Patrick Joseph Hogan, M.A., is the winner of the Junior Fellowship in Mental and Moral Science. He obtained a Modern Literature Scholarship in 1887; Second Honours in Modern Literature at B.A. Examination in 1890; First in Second Honours in Mental Science at M.A. Examination, 1892; and was specially mentioned in the Calendar for highly distinguished answering at Junior Fellowship Examination in Mental Science in 1894, when he took second place. Five Studentships (£100 a year for three years) were offered for competition in the following subjects:—1, Classics; 2, Mathematics; 3, Mental Science; 4, Experimental Science; 5, Modern Literature. The Examiners recommend, for the first time since 1891, that all should be awarded. As regards the Junior Fellowship and Studentship in Mental Science, the Examiners report:—"We feel it our duty and a pleasure to call attention to the excellent answering of the successful candidate for the Studentship (Mr. Magill), and to the really brilliant answering, especially the admirable theses of the student whom we recommended for the Junior Fellowship (Mr. Hogan)." With reference to Junior Fellowships in Ancient Classics, the Examiners in Latin report:—"The work done (by the successful candidate) was extremely satisfactory"; and the Examiners in Greek report:—"The answering (of the successful candidate) was highly creditable, and in particular his Greek Composition was deserving of honourable mention.' The Medical Studentship (£200 a year for two years) in Pathology and Bacteriology was awarded to Robert J. Johnstone, M.A., M.B.

I now wish to allude to a matter of grave importance to those who have the interests of this University at heart. It is said that the Royal University of Ireland, while stimulating the study of Literature and Science by means of examinations and prizes, has done little or nothing of a practical character to advance the social and material well-being of the great body of the people who have to earn their living, not by scientific pursuits, but by manual toil. Now, I maintain that by encouraging the highest scientific attainments in our students we not only contribute to the general culture of the individuals themselves, but aid largely in the industrial developments of the country. The industrial prosperity of a nation depends to a large extent on the technical education of its people; and this education, as properly understood, consists not merely in the possession of a certain amount of manual skill and dexterity, but also in the acquisition of such theoretical knowledge by the actual workers as is essential for a thorough understanding of their trades and avocations. It includes even more—the cultivation of habits of scientific thought and experiment in connection with industries, and the capacity for applying to the business of everyday life the results of the researches of original investigation. These researches are not always undertaken with any definite view to the encouragement of commercial enterprise; but, nevertheless, they have often eventuated in discoveries calculated to revolutionise industry. The practical application of a science to industry depends almost wholly on a sound comprehension of its principles. Nature sometimes, no doubt, reveals her laws to unscientific observers; but as a rule most of the great discoveries in physical science and chemistry have been the outcome of hard study and patient research; while the adaptation of these discoveries to the service of mankind has been due to the experiments of persevering scientists, who combined practical skill with theoretical knowledge of their subject. Without original scientific investigation, says Tyndall, "as surely as the stream dwindles when the spring dies, so surely will technical education lose all force of growth, all power of reproduction." And he thus defines the different functions of students of science:—"To keep society as regards science in healthy play, three classes of workers are necessary. Firstly—The investigator of natural truth, whose vocation it is to pursue that truth, and extend the field of discovery for the truth's own sake, and without reference to practical ends. Secondly—The teacher of natural truth, whose vocation it is to give public diffusion to the knowledge already won by the discoverer. Thirdly—The applier of natural truth, whose vocation it is to make scientific knowledge available for the needs, comforts, and luxuries of civilised life." Research, exposition, and application may be all combined in the work of one man; and of this combination Lord Kelvin is a most striking example. He is one of the greatest living mathematicians and natural philosophers. In the mathematical theories of heat, electricity, and magnetism he has made remarkable discoveries, and there is scarcely a department of science which is not the larger and richer for his work. Yet his fame rests not only on his actual discoveries in science, but also on the practical application of them. By his inventions submarine telegraphy has become an accomplished fact, and thereby the intercourse of remote nations has been rendered simple and almost instantaneous, while the wildest dreams of poets and philosophers in the past have not only been realized, but completely eclipsed.

On the Continent, facilities for original research, exposition, and application are often afforded in one institution. In Switzerland the Polytechnic of Zurich—with its sixty Professors and 1,200 students—stands at the head of the system of technical education in that country; while in France, Austria, Holland, Belgium, and the German States we find technical instruction flourishing under the guidance and influence of teachers of wide scientific attainments. But not alone in the schools and colleges is science made to subserve the advancement of industry. The heads of great manufacturing firms and agricultural establishments appreciate the advantage of employing expert managers or advisers who are able to apply their scientific knowledge and experience to the improvement and development of special branches of industry. An eminent Professor, in a letter recently published in the *Times* newspaper, makes the following observations in reference to scientific education in Germany:—"It seems to me a point of the greatest importance that the conviction of the practical usefulness of a theoretical or purely scientific training is fully understood in Germany by the leaders of great manufactories. When, some years ago, I had occasion to preside at a meeting, consisting of about two-thirds practical men, and one-third teachers, I was much surprised to observe the unhesitating belief of the former in the usefulness of entirely theoretical investigations. And I know a case where quite recently a Professor of a University has been offered a very large salary to induce him to enter a works, only for the purpose of undertaking researches regarding the *practical* use of some scientific methods which he had been working at with considerable success." Moreover, the Governments of those countries have often called in the aid of purely scientific men to cope with or avert some disaster threatening a national industry. In the Report of the "Recess Committee" there is an interesting memorandum by M. Tisserand, Director-General of Agriculture in France, in which the following passage occurs:—

> "Another task which a Ministry of Agriculture ought to set before itself is to attract to agriculture the most eminent scientists in chemistry, physics, physiology, entomology, mechanics, &c., so that they may be induced to occupy themselves with agricultural questions, and to direct their studies and their genius to the discovery of solutions affecting all branches of agriculture. The Ministry must not be niggardly in its encouragements and subsidies to such men, for their discoveries will repay, with large interest, the expenditure which may have been incurred to enable them to carry on their researches. Moreover, there will by this means be prepared for agriculture an élite of men to direct it in the way of progress and of the application of science. It is by acting on these considerations that the Ministry of Agriculture in France has succeeded in effectuating considerable ameliorations in the conditions of agriculture; it is owing to its subventions liberally distributed, that Pasteur has been able to achieve his memorable work and his immortal discoveries."

Pasteur, who was a scientist of the first rank, as is well known, saved the silk trade of France from annihilation by his investigations into the cause of disease amongst the silk worms. When he was requested to undertake the investigation he had never even seen a silk worm, but by pursuing the same scientific methods of research which he had employed in his studies of "Ferments," he succeeded in discovering the source of the disease amongst the silk worms and providing a remedy for it. Pasteurisation is now a well recognised process largely availed of in the industries connected with wine and beer, and also with dairy management. But these investigations of Pasteur had also a more far-reaching effect. They laid the foundation of the great science of bacteriology, which has given a new character to the study of medicine and surgery. The *study* of fermentation in connection with wine led straightway to the *practice* of antiseptic surgery, which is universally associated with the name of Sir Joseph Lister. We thus see how the aid of the highest scientific intellects in France is availed of for practical purposes. One would think that astronomy, at least, would be a science not likely to be of use to the agriculturist. Nevertheless, M. Flammarion, the eminent astronomer, is charged by the French Government with the special observation of the phenomena of the action of solar light and heat on cultivated vegetables. The services of pure scientists, such as chemists, electricians, &c., will be more and more needed according as the technical education of the mass of the people increases. Indeed, as showing the esteem in which a University training is held by practical men, I may mention that for our degrees in physics and chemistry we constantly have candidates who are employed as analytical chemists and technical school instructors. These few observations will show the grounds on which I base the claims of our University to a share in promoting practical education in this country. But it must not bè considered that the study of physical science is of merely practical utility. It is also a great means of mental cultivation. It encourages accurate observation, bold generalisation, and careful verification. It strengthens the reasoning power and aids the judgment in estimating the true value of evidence. Moreover, it widens the mental outlook and tends to excite feelings of wonder and awe at the marvels of the universe. It is said that the genius of the Irish race is naturally more adapted for literary pursuits and philosophical speculation than for scientific studies and their practical application; and no doubt the roll of Irishmen distinguished as poets, orators, philosophers, is a long one. But it seems to me that the very variety of the gifts of the different sections of our people is an advantage in scientific pursuits. Vivid imagination is as necessary in framing a scientific hypothesis as calm judgment in testing it; and the enlargement of scientific knowledge is due to the intuition of genius as well as to the laborious collection of facts. May we not, therefore, hope that Irishmen will in an increasing degree devote their talents to the vast field of physical and chemical investigation—

> "Ever reaping something new;
> That which they have done but earnest of the things that they shall do";

and thus not only increase their own wealth of knowledge, but aid most effectually in stimulating and developing the industrial and agricultural resources of their native land.

Dr. J. Creed Meredith, one of the Secretaries of the University, then read the list of successful candidates for Degrees, and the persons named were presented by Dr. M'Grath, the other Secretary, to the Vice-Chancellor, who admitted them to their respective Degrees.

Doctor of Medicine, Honoris Causâ.

Sir Charles Alexander Cameron.

Master of Obstetrics, Honoris Causâ.

Thomas More Madden.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Doctor of Laws.

Shortt, Charles.

Bachelor of Laws.

Stephenson, George Alexander.
Coyle, Marie Louise, M.A.
Barkley, Matthew.
Buchanan, Josephine, M.A.
Conway, Thomas William.
Ellison, Martin Gore.
Gilbert, Henry.
Irwin, Alexander.
O'Donnell, Daniel.
Peyton, George.
Whitaker, John Martin.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Doctor of Medicine.

Ormerod, Henry Laurence.
Steen, James Ross.
Sullivan, William Charles.

Master of Obstetrics.

Burke, Michael Joseph, M.D.
Dickson, Emily Winifred, M.D.

Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery, and Bachelor of Obstetrics.

Finncane, Thomas.
Gorman, Edward Samuel.
M'Dowell, Robert.
MacKeown, William John, B.A.
Moore, William Wadsworth, B.A.
Birmingham, Alfred.
Burns, Alexander.
Clarke, Robert Morrison.
Conner, Samuel.
Cowan, James.
Devitt, Richard Edmond.
Elliott, George.
FitzGerald, Denis Patrick, B.A.
Lennon, John.
M'Cutcheon, Oliver Edward, B.A.
Morrow, Ringland.
Nevin, Robert.
O'Neill, Jeremiah.
O'Shea, James Joseph.
Ritchie, Hugh James.
Shaw, Benjamin Henry.
Smith, Robert James.
Stuart, Robert Charles.
Whelan, Joseph Francis.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Master of Arts.

Nowlan, Thomas Patrick.
M'Culla, James.
Ryan, Mary.
Cronin, Michael.
Houston, William Anderson.
Kelleher, Stephen Barnabas.
Stuart, Thomas.
Gillespie, John Richard.
Canning, Hugh.
Miskelly, William.
Johnson, Trevor Griffith (1895).
Chapman, Agnes Sloan.
Haire, James.
Macartney, Robert James.
M'Elderry, Annie.
Ellison, Martin Gore (1893).
Hanna, Henry.
Kernohan, Joseph William.
Porter, John Alexander.
Williamson, Arthur.
Woodburn, James Barkley.

Bachelor of Arts.

Semple, Patrick (Sch.)
Keane, Michael Joseph (Sch.)
Ryan, Andrew.
Hanna, Agnes (Sch.)
Hague, William Vesey.
Dick, William.
M'Donald, John Joseph.
Conway, Arthur William.
Rice, James (Sch.)
Morrissey, Thomas Joseph.
Donald, Albert Lomas.
Beare, Thomas James.
Hitchcock, Cecilia Anne Louisa.
M'Neill, William.
Hinkson, Mary Jane Ellen.
Hudson, Edna (Sch.)
MacFarland, Mary.
Baxter, Elizabeth Mary Alexandra.
Boyland, Adeleine Mary.
Gwynn, John Ignatius.
Kinnear, Walter Samuel.
Barbour, John.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Bachelor of Arts—continued.

Headen, Michael Arthur Angelo.
O'Brien, Frances Mary.
Laffan, Mary Anne Bridget Philomena.
Murray, Robert Henry.
Robb, John Hanna.
M'Loughlin, Isaac.
Alton, Adeline.
Louden, Thomas.
Jeremy, Mary Ethel.
Allen, David.
Chadwick, Ellie Henry.
Kane, Edith Mary.
Clifton, Harry Cooling.
Watt, George.
Maybin, Hugh.
Mallagh, Joseph.
Woolhouse, Sidney Herbert.
Graham, Robert Alister Little.
Hamill, William Douglas.
Ahern, James Lucey.
Anderson, Ellen.
Ball, Samuel.
Baxter, William Jardine.
Boyd, Jane Elizabeth.
Bright, James.
Carroll, John.
Carroll, Patrick John.
Carty, Bernard.
Chambers, Fergus James.
Chambers, Samuel Waugh.
Cleaver, Albert William.
Coleman, Bernard Leake.
Collins, Edward Alphonsus.
Colvin, John Henry.
Condon, Margaret Mary.
Cooke, Amy Madeline.
Cowhy, Katherine Mary.
Crawford, Florence.
Crawford, Oliver.
Culbert, Thomas Edward.
Cullen, Elizabeth.
Curry, William.
Dewar, David.
Douglas, Jeanette Knox Wright.
Douglas, John Henry.
Doyle, Christina Margaret.
Elmes, Florence.
Farley, William John.
Ferguson, Dorothea Alexander.
Flood, John Joseph.
Foster, Susan Margaret Elizabeth.
Harrington, Mary.
Hayes, Charles Francis.
Hill, William Alexander.
Hopkins, Samuel.
Howard, William Henry.
Keating, George Mathew.
Kennedy, Elizabeth Catherine.
Kennedy, John Joseph.
Kennedy, Mary Caroline.
Kernaghan, Thomas Walker.
Lewis, Arthur Edward.
Lewis, Wilfrid Joseph.
Little, James.
M'Curdy, Margaret.
M'Elfatrick, Thomas Alexander.
M'Farland, Robert George.
M'Fetridge, William.
M'Kee, Hugh Hunter.
M'Keever, Joseph Nicholas.
M'Lernon, William Kerr.
MacMahon, Matthew Stanislaus.
Macnamara, Lewis Henry (1893).
Macoun, Florence.
Mair, David.
Mann, Annie Margretta.
Mark, James.
Moore, Florence.
Moore, Robert.
Morris, William Brown.
Mullan, John.
Mullins, Ellen.
Nolan-Farrell, John Cecil.
O'Farrell, Stanislaus Mary Joseph.
Ord, William Ernest.
Orr, Jane.
Park, Robert Spencer.
Patton, Catherine (1895).
Pawson, Mildred Louise.
Phillipson, Maddison.
Pyne, Horace Seymour.
Raleigh, Catherine.
Raphael, William Beck.
Redmond, Robert Alexander.
Reid, George Ronaldson.
Richardson, Frederic John.
Ross, Charles James.
Russell, Annie.
Rutherford, John.
Simpson, Joseph Moody.
Starritt, Harriette Jane.
Strain, James Kirker Crawford.
Stuart, Samuel Fleming.
Talbot, John.
Thompson, Annie.
Thomson, Jeanie.
Tuomey, Catharine.
Weir, Andrew.
Whelan, Esther Christian.
White, Francis Robert.
Willis, George Alfred.
Wilson, Eliza Jane.
Workman, Samuel.
Wright, Stanley Fowler.
Young, James.

FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Bachelor of Science.

Moylan, Hannah Alexandra.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Bachelor of Engineering.

Galley, Thomas Andrew.
Orr, William Rossell.
Bright, James.
Gallagher, Stephen Gerald.
Mallagh, Joseph.
Murphy, Michael.
O'Flynn, Bartholomew, B.A.
Steele, William.

Diploma in Engineering.

Acton, John Henry.
Clarke, Richard Elliott.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX III.

TABLE showing progress in University Courses, to end of 1896, by Students Matriculated in the years 1881–95 inclusive.

		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Passed First Arts Examination only,		34	42	71	68	90	66	58	88	78	108	123	97	106	127	661
Proceeded in the Faculty of Arts only.	Second Arts,	41	48	68	68	68	46	56	68	70	92	62	106	133	117	–
	B.A.,	72	68	104	100	104	35	92	68	64	68	63	81	48	–	–
	M.A.,	11	68	68	17	16	16	21	14	18	18	11	2	–	–	–
	B.Sc.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeded in the Faculty of Law.	First Law,	1	6	6	1	3	3	2	–	8	5	3	–	–	–	–
	First Law and M.A.,	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
	LL.B.,	1	3	7	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–
	LL.B and M.A.,	–	1	6	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
	LL.D.,	4	6	6	4	4	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	LL.D and M.A.,	1	6	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeded in the Faculty of Medicine only	First Medical,	11	15	16	13	17	11	5	10	10	6	18	11	14	97	1
	Second "	3	6	6	9	6	6	6	7	9	13	16	12	12	–	–
	Third "	6	1	1	7	6	3	3	11	16	21	10	4	1	–	–
	M.B.,	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O.,	6	68	46	33	68	38	38	38	18	15	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B. and M.Ch.,	4	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., M.Ch., and B.A.O.,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., M.Ch., and M.A.O.,	8	8	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., B.Ch., and B.A.O.,	–	1	4	6	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., B.Ch., M.A.O.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D. and M.Ch.,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., M.Ch and B.A.O.,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., M.Ch. and M.A.O.,	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeded in the Faculty of Engineering only	First Engineering,	6	1	–	3	4	3	6	1	6	2	3	3	3	3	6
	Second "	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	B.E. "	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE showing progress in University Courses, to end of 1896, by Students Matriculated in the years 1881–95 inclusive – *continued.*

—		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Proceeded in the Faculty of Music only.	First Music,	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	2	3	1	–
	B. Mus.,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeded in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine.	First Medical and Second Arts,	3	1	2	4	3	4	–	–	2	1	5	16	13	5	–
	" " B.A.,	5	2	2	–	6	5	3	1	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
	" " B.A. and First Engineering.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	" " M.A.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Second " Second Arts,	1	1	1	6	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	3	–	–
	" " B.A.,	1	1	1	1	5	1	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–
	" " M.A.,	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Third " Second Arts,	–	1	1	–	1	1	5	3	5	6	6	1	–	–	–
	" " B.A.,	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	5	5	1	3	1	–	–	–
	" " M.A.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" " M.A. and B.E.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O., and Second Arts,	–	5	11	6	12	6	10	3	2	3	1	–	–	–	–
	M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O., and B.A.,	–	15	7	5	6	5	4	3	5	3	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., and M.A.,	1	3	1	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., M.A., and First Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., B.Ch., M.A.O., and B.A.,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B. and M.Ch. and Second Arts,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., M.Ch. and B.A.O., and B.A.,	3	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., M.Ch., and M.A.O., and Second Arts,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.B., M.Ch., and M.A.O., and B.A.,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., B.Ch., and B.A.O., and Second Arts,	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., and B.A.,	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., and M.A.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	M.D., M.Ch., and M.A.O., and M.A.,	5		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TABLE showing progress in University Courses, to end of 1896, by Students Matriculated in the years 1881–95 inclusive—*continued*.

—		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Proceeded in the Faculties of Arts and Engineering	First Engineering and Second Arts,	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	4	4	–
	" " B.A.,	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Second " Second Arts,	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	–	2	–	–
	" " B.A.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
	" " M.A.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Second Engineering, M.A., and B.Sc.,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	B.E. and Second Arts,	–	–	2	1	–	2	2	3	–	–	1	2	1	–	–
	" B.A.,	2	3	3	8	8	2	3	4	6	1	1	1	–	–	–
	B.E. and M.A.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Proceeded in the Faculties of Law and Engineering	First Law and B.E.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–		–	–	–	–
Proceeded in the Faculties of Arts and Music.	First Music and Second Arts,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
	" " M.A.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	B.Mus., " B.A.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	B.Mus., " First Law,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	D.Mus., " B.A.,	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		223	318	400	347	344	336	337	353	350	428	395	347	347	282	574
Passed no further Examination since Matriculation,		285	172	241	190	195	191	245	254	222	293	325	304	332	212	310
Total Number Matriculated,		508	490	641	537	539	527	582	607	572	721	720	651	679	494	884

APPENDIX IV.

DETAILS of EXAMINATIONS, 1896.

	NAME OF EXAMINATION.	Entered.	Absent.	Retired.	Rejected.	Passed.
Spring.	First Medical,	54	4	3	17	30
	Second Medical,	44	6	0	18	23
	Third Medical,	69	9	1	26	33
	Medical Degrees,	36	1	1	12	22
	M.D.,	4	0	0	2	2
	M.Ch.,	—	—	—	—	—
	Diploma in Sanitary Science,	1	1	0	0	0
Summer.	Matriculation,	722	18	4	149	551
	First University,	411	6	2	123	280
	Second University,	322	9	7	66	240
	B.A. (Pass),	131	9	6	57	59
	First Law,	20	2	0	6	12
	LL.B.,	17	0	0	6	11
	LL.D.,	1	0	0	0	1
	First Engineering,	24	0	0	11	13
	Second Engineering,	19	0	0	11	8
	B.E.,	13	0	0	3	10
Autumn.	Matriculation,	276	35	2	86	153
	First University,	142	14	1	49	78
	B.A. (Honour),	161	9	2	65	85
	M.A.,	35	1	0	13	21
	B.Sc.,	1	0	0	0	1
	D.Ph.,	—	—	—	—	—
	First Medical,	42	3	1	15	23
	Second Medical,	73	6	1	28	38
	Third Medical,	60	4	6	21	29
	Medical Degrees,	48	0	2	22	24
	M.D.,	6	1	0	2	3
	B.Ch.,	—	—	—	—	—
	M.Ch.,	—	—	—	—	—
	M.A.O.,	1	0	0	0	1
	First Music,	7	0	0	4	3
	B. Mus.,	3	0	0	3	0
	Total,	2,743	135	30	815	1,754

APPENDIX V.

MALE STUDENTS, 1896.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.	
Matriculation Examination (Summer).	515	109	406	70	Latin, Greek, English, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	8
					Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	1
					Latin, French, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	1
					Latin, German, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	1
					Latin, English, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	3
					French, English, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	2
					Latin, Greek, English,	4
					Latin, French, English,	1
					Latin, French, Mathematics,	1
					Latin, French, Natural Philosophy,	1
					French, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	2
					English, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	3
					Latin, Greek,	3
					Latin, French,	1
					Latin, German,	1
					Latin, English,	5
					Latin, Mathematics,	2
					Latin, Natural Philosophy,	1
					German, Mathematics,	1
					Mathematics, Natural Philosophy,	2
					Latin,	4
					French,	10
					German,	1
					English,	1
					Mathematics,	10
					Natural Philosophy,	5
First University Examination (Summer).	289	80	209	38	Latin, French, English, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy,	1
					Latin, Greek, English,	2
					Latin, French English,	3
					German, English, Mathematics,	1
					Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy,	1
					Latin, Greek,	6
					Latin, English,	8
					Mathematics, Natural Philosophy,	2
					Latin,	2
					Greek,	1
					French,	8
					German,	1
					Mathematics,	5
					Natural Philosophy,	3

MALE STUDENTS, 1896—*continued.*

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
Second University Examination,	215	52	163	30	Latin, Greek, English, Logic, . 1 Latin, English, Mathematical Physics, and Experimental Physics, ... 1 Logic, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, 1 Latin, Greek, English, . . . 3 English, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, ... 1 Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Experimental Physics, . 2 Latin, Greek, ... 3 English, French, ... 1 English, Logic, ... 1 German, Chemistry, ... 1 Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, ... 1 English, ... 7 German, ... 1 Logic, ... 2 Mathematics, ... 1 Chemistry, ... 2 Biology, ... 1
B.A. Examination (Summer), .	86	43	43	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Examination in Law, .	18	6	12	2	
LL.B. Examination, . . .	16	6	9	1	
LL.D. " . . .	1	0	1	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
First Exam. in Engineering, .	24	11	13	5	
Second " .	19	11	8	1	
B.E. Examination, . . .	13	3	10	2	At this Examination two of the Candidates only entered for the Diploma in Engineering, and both obtained same.
First Medical (Summer), . .	43	14	29	9	Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Experimental Physics, . . 1 Botany, Chemistry, ... 1 Chemistry, Experimental Physics, 1 Botany, ... 1 Zoology, ... 1 Chemistry, ... 2 Experimental Physics, . . . 2
Second Medical (Spring), . .	39	17	22	1	
Third Medical " . .	55	23	32	1	
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., " . .	32	12	20	2	
M.D., " . .	3	2	1	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.
M.Ch., " . .	—	—	—	—	
Matriculation (Autumn), . .	198	70	128	—	Honours are not awarded at these Examinations.
First University, " . .	96	38	58	—	

MALE STUDENTS, 1896—*continued.*

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.
B.A. Examination (Autumn),	105	47	58	32	Classics, 7 Mental Science, 5 History, &c., 8 Mathematical Science, 6 Mathematical Physics and Experimental Physics, 3 Biological Science, 2 Experimental Physics and Chemistry, 1
M.A. Examination,	29	12	17	11	Classics, 4 Mental Science, 2 History, Political Science, 1 Mathematical Science, 3 Experimental Science, 1
First Medical (Autumn),	35	12	23	2	Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, 1 Botany and Zoology, 1
Second Medical (Autumn),	60	25	35	2	
Third Medical, "	45	19	26	—	
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., "	46	22	24	—	
M.D. Examination, "	5	2	3	—	
B. Mus. Examination,	1	1	—	—	
Classical Scholarship,	11	—	—	—	4 Scholarships awarded.
Mathematical "	17	—	—	—	4 Scholarships awarded.
Modern Literature Scholarship,	3	—	—	—	1 Scholarship awarded.
Medical Studentship Examination	1	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Classical Studentship,	2	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Mathematical Science,	3	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Mental Science,	2	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Experimental Science,	1	—	—	—	Studentship obtained.
Classical Junior Fellowship,	4	—	—	—	Obtained Fellowship.
Mental Science, Junior Fellowship.	2	—	—	—	Obtained Fellowship.

APPENDIX VI.

WOMEN STUDENTS, 1896.

Name of Examination.	Examined.	Rejected.	Passed.	Number who obtained Honours.	Distribution of the Honours among the different Subjects of the Examination.	
Matriculation (Summer),	185	40	145	40	Latin, German, English, Natural Philosophy, Latin, Greek, English, Latin, French, English, Latin, French, Natural Philosophy, Latin, English, French, English, German, English, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, German, English,	1 1 2 1 1 3 4 1 12 9 5
First University Examination (Summer).	114	37	77	24	Latin, French, English, Latin, German, English, French, English, German, English, Latin, French, German, English, Mathematics,	1 1 4 4 1 6 4 2 1
Second University Examination,	91	14	77	12	Latin, English, French, German, Latin, Greek, English, English, French, Logic, Latin, Greek, English, German, Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, French, German,	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 4
B.A. Examination (Summer),	24	8	16	—	Honours are not awarded at this Examination.	
First Examination in Law,	—	—	—	—		
LL.B. Examination,	2	0	2	1		
B.A. (Autumn),	46	18	27	12	Classics, Mental Science, Modern Literature, History, &c.,	2 2 5 3
M.A. Examination,	5	1	4	4	Modern Literature, Mathematical Science, Biological Science,	2 1 1
B.Sc. Degree,	1	0	1	1		
First Medical (Summer),	4	3	1	—		
Second Medical (Spring),	2	1	1	—		
Third Medical (Spring),	4	3	1	—		
Medical Degrees Examination (Spring).	3	0	2	—		
M.D. Degree,	1	0	1	—		
Matriculation (Autumn).	41	16	25	—	Honours are not awarded at these Examinations.	
First University (Autumn),	51	11	20	—		
First Medical (Autumn),	3	3	0	—		
Second Medical (Autumn),	6	3	3	—		
Third Medical (Autumn),	5	2	3	—		
M.A.O. Degree (Autumn),	1	0	1	—		
First Examination in Music,	7	4	3	1		
B. Mus. Examination,	2	2	—	—		
Classical Scholarship,	1	—	—	—		
Mathematical Scholarship,	1	—	—	—		
Modern Literature Scholarship,	4	—	—	—	1 Scholarship obtained,	
Modern Literature Studentship,	2	—	—	—	Obtained Studentship.	
Mathematical Science Studentship.	1	—	—	—		